

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • U-1

MATERIALS

Reading
 Passage:
 Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
 Graph

Reading
 Passage:
 Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *The Amazon Rainforest* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 130 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

Describe a tropical rainforest. (hot, humid, lots of rain, tall trees, animals, and plants)

How many layers are there in a rainforest? (four)

Where do most of the plants and animals live? (in the canopy)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *The Amazon Rainforest*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Shuffle and spread out the game cards face down on the table. Have the child draw two cards, read both words, and tell you whether those two words form a compound word. If the child is correct and the words form a compound word, he/she gets to keep the cards and take another turn. If he/she is not correct or the words cannot form a compound word, the child turns over the cards, and it is your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

Tropical rainforests live up to their name; they are warm forests where it rains a lot. Their hot, humid, climate is perfect for tall trees, vines, ferns, and other plants. Over half of the world's plant and animal species are found in them!

The Amazon rainforest, the largest tropical rainforest in the world, lies in South America. It has more kinds of insects, plants, and animals than any other place on Earth. The Amazon River flows through the heart of this rainforest.

Scientists have "divided" the rainforest into four layers, or sections. The highest trees make up the top layer, or the emergent layer. The next highest trees make up the canopy layer. Below them is the understory layer. At the bottom is the rainforest floor.

The canopy layer is where most plants and animals live. It is like a thick roof woven out of tree branches, plants, and vines. With so much good canopy food, it makes sense that animals hang out there.



The Amazon is the world's widest and largest river. Its volume is greater than the next eight largest rivers combined!

Part 2

Sloths, toucans, and parrots are just some of the canopy's residents. The 12
 hardest one to ignore is probably the howler monkey. Its name befits its 25
 behavior, as these monkeys howl and scream to keep other animals out 37
 of their territories. 40

Sloths are slow-moving animals. They seem to just hang out (upside down!) 53
 in the trees. Sloths get covered in algae, which helps them blend into 66
 the forest. 68

The tapir is a big hoofed animal that is related to the horse and the 83
 rhinoceros. Tapirs like to take baths in the river and look for food when 97
 it is dark. 100

The poison arrow frog has super-bright colors that warn other animals that 113
 its skin is poisonous. Native Americans in the Amazon rainforest dip their 125
 arrows into this poison for hunting. 131

Do you like chocolate? Have you ridden a bicycle with rubber tires? 143
 Chocolate and rubber both grow in the Amazon rainforest. Many more 154
 things come from the Amazon, too, like medicines, wood, pineapples, and 165
 fresh air. 167

Sloth

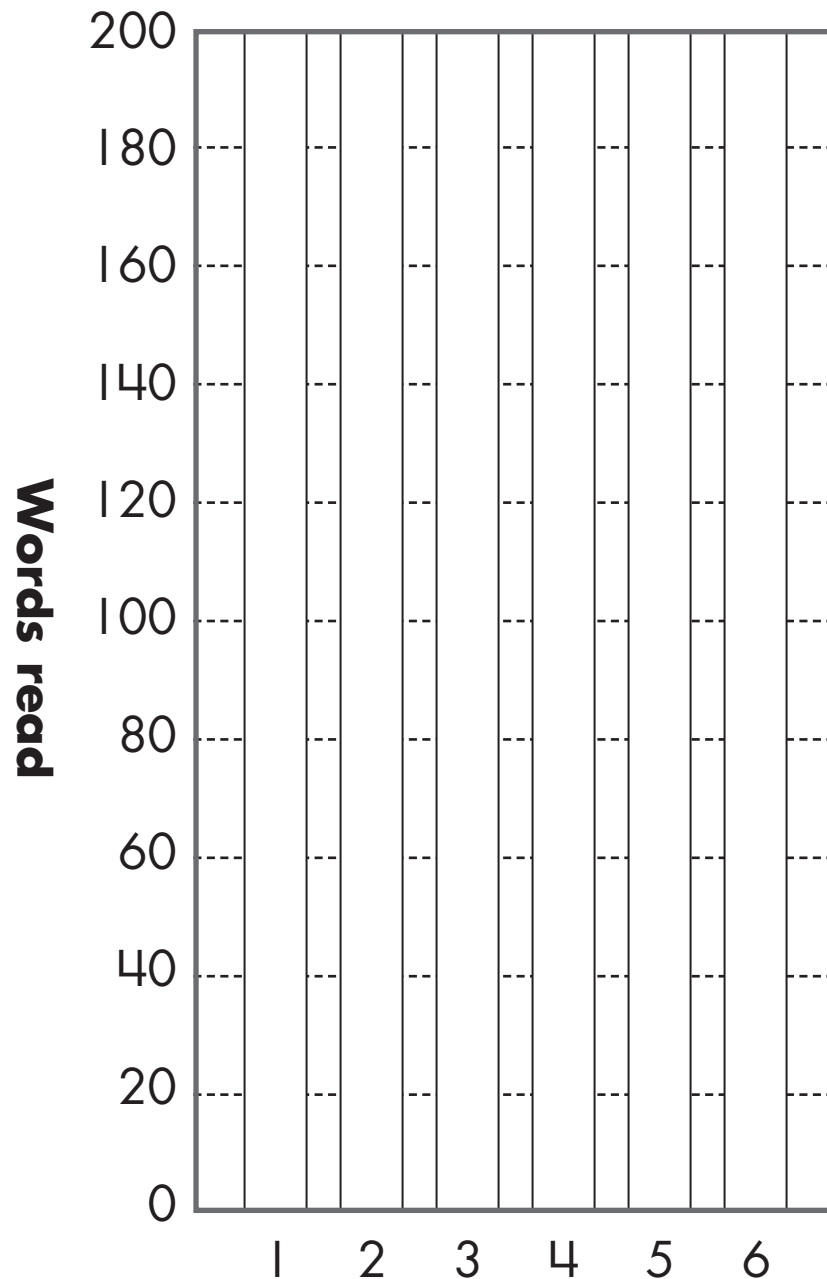


Tapir

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson U-1

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6



rain

forest

under

story

upside

down

pine

apple

sun

light

rain

water

some

body

out

number